

BIF103907/US

10/018993

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
PCT/FR00/01739	June 22, 2000	June 24, 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION		METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE TORQUE OF AN INDUCTION MOTOR USING A VOLTAGE CONTROLLER
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Albert KOHEN, Gerald DAVY and Claude CAEN		

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1.  This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2.  This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3.  This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4.  A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5.  A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
  - a.  is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b.  has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c.  is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6.  A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7.  Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
  - a.  are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b.  have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c.  have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d.  have not been made and will not be made.
8.  A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9.  An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10.  A translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:

11.  An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12.  An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13.  A FIRST preliminary amendment.
  - A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14.  A substitute specification.
15.  A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16.  Other items or information:
 

PCT REQUEST (PCT/RO/101)  
International Publication  
International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210)  
International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409)  
ABSTRACT on a separate sheet  
Application Data Sheet

10/018993

531 Rec'd PCT

26 DEC 2001

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/FR00/01739

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

BIF103907/US

17.  The following fees are submitted:

BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... \$1,040.

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... 890.

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO ..... 740.

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... 710.

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... 100.

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =

CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than  20  30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$ 130

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$
Total claims	12 - 20 =	0	x \$ 18.	\$ 0
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	x 84.	\$ 0
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ 280.	\$
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS</b>				<b>\$ 1,020.</b>
Reduction of 1/2 for small entity				\$
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>				<b>\$ 1,020</b>
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE</b>				<b>\$ 1,020.</b>
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED</b>				<b>\$ 1,020.</b>
				Amount to be refunded: \$
				charged: \$

a.  A check in the amount of \$ 1,020.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.b.  Please charge my Deposit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.c.  The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required by 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

December 26, 2001

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33,027

REGISTRATION NUMBER

10/018993  
531 Rec'd PCT/PTO 26 DEC 2001  
PATENTS

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Albert KOHEN et al.

Serial No. (unknown)

Filed herewith

METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE  
TORQUE OF AN INDUCTION  
MOTOR USING A VOLTAGE  
CONTROLLER

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner of Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to calculation of the filing fee, please amend  
the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Amend claim 4 as follows:

--4. (amended) A method according to claim 1,  
characterized in that the rotation direction of the motor (M)  
is chosen to be the opposite of that which would apply in the  
event of direct application of the multiphase voltage of  
the main supply (V1, V2, V3) via the continuously conducting  
switches of said voltage controller.--

Add the following new claims:

--11. (new) A method according to claim 2, charac-  
terized in that the rotation direction of the motor (M) is  
chosen to be the opposite of that which would apply in the  
event of direct application of the multiphase voltage of the

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main supply (V1, V2, V3) via the continuously conducting switches of said voltage controller.

--12. (new) A method according to claim 3, characterized in that the rotation direction of the motor (M) is chosen to be the opposite of that which would apply in the event of direct application of the multiphase voltage of the main supply (V1, V2, V3) via the continuously conducting switches of said voltage controller.--

R E M A R K S

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to claim 4 by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE".

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG & THOMPSON

By

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December 26, 2001

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

4. A method according to ~~any of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 1, characterized in that the rotation direction of the motor (M) is chosen to be the opposite of that which would apply in the event of direction application of the multiphase voltage of the ~~mains~~ main supply (V1, V2, V3) via the continuously conducting switches of said voltage controller.

"A method of controlling the torque of an induction motor using a voltage controller"

The present invention relates to a method of controlling the torque of an induction motor using a power converter of the voltage controller type using thyristors, in order to adjust the torque of the induction motor in four quadrants of a torque-speed plane. The method is remarkable in that, by minimizing losses that previously were accessible only by means of more complex equipment, such as frequency converters, it combines the use of very simple equipment with high performance in terms of motor torque and efficiency.

In the electrotechnics art, the field of torque control of induction motors has expanded considerably over the last twenty years, both from the theoretical point of view (e.g. the oriented flux control technique of BLASHKE, 1971, and the direct torque control theory of DEPENBROCK, 1988) and from the industrial point of view, since over the above period the induction motor has progressively replaced the DC motor in variable speed applications.

Very sophisticated controllers using a variable voltage and a variable frequency are known in the art. There are also simpler controllers using a variable voltage and a fixed frequency, which are not used for speed variation as such, but for starting, slowing and stopping the motor. These systems are more particularly used when the load, such as a pump or a fan, has a favorable torque-speed characteristic, with low torque at low speeds.

The fundamental superiority of the former type of controller over the latter type is that the additional adjustment parameter makes it possible to adjust the torque and the flux of the motor independently of each other, and thereby to optimize the motor's operating point, in particular from the efficiency point of view.

The principle difference between the two types of controller lies in the structure of the power converter.

Variable frequency control uses a DC voltage power supply which is generally obtained by rectifying an AC voltage and is converted to a three-phase supply with a variable frequency and a variable voltage using a fast IGBT switching bridge with rupture capacity and switching at a high frequency, i.e. from a few kHz to a few tens of kHz.

In a variable voltage controller the power converter is of the voltage controller type and is in series between the three-phase power supply and the motor. It employs slower switches with no rupture capacity, using thyristors and switching at the mains frequency, for example 50 Hz.

The difference between these two techniques, in terms of complexity, has repercussions on the cost of the equipment, both the switches themselves and the associated power filters and control circuits.

The two types of equipment, i.e. frequency converters on the one hand and voltage controllers on the other hand, therefore have different fields of use: the former type is the equipment of choice in high-performance applications, whereas the latter type is used because of its low cost.

However, advances in digital data processing circuits mean that the performance of the more complex equipment mentioned above can be approximated by combining simple and economical voltage controller type equipment with a sophisticated control circuit. The emergence of this trend is behind the subject matter of patent PCT/FR95/00817 of 20 June 1995, whose title translates as "A method of controlling a voltage controller for supplying power to an induction motor".

Moreover, French patent No 2 751 808 describes a multiphase induction motor braking method characterized in

that, using a voltage controller, stator current pulses are generated whose phase relative to the rotor flux is chosen so that a torque negative is generated.

In this mode of operation, using current pulses, as in the conventional mode of operation of an induction motor, the stator current can be split into two orthogonal components, of which the direct component  $I_{sd}$  is in the direction of the rotor flux  $\Phi_r$  and controls its amplitude, and the orthogonal component  $I_{sq}$  generates a torque  $C$  proportional to the flux in accordance with the equation  $C/C_n = \Phi_r/\Phi_{r_n} \times I_{sq}/I_{sq_n}$ , the index  $n$  relating to the nominal value of the variable concerned.

The condition imposed on the phase of the stator current relative to the rotor flux relates only to the sign of the torque and omits flux control. It implicitly defines an angular sector of  $180^\circ$  in which the flow of current is authorized, the torque generated being negative. Now, in one half of this sector, in which the projection of the stator current on the flux is negative, the flow of current reduces the flux, which is combined with its natural decrease between current pulses.

Taking into account only the criterion which consists of the sign of the torque, and omitting the criterion of maintaining the flux, to authorize the flow of current, the method as described is inevitably accompanied by a fast natural decrease in the flux, to the point at which it is eliminated, and in the torque. This compromises braking. From the above expression for the torque, the decrease in the flux very rapidly inhibits the braking action  $I_{sq}$ , to the point at which it is eliminated.

Against this background, the object of the invention is to propose a method of controlling the torque of an induction motor, intended for use with a simple power converter, of the voltage controller type using thyristors, whose performance nevertheless remains comparable with that

of an IGBT frequency converter, the method enabling independent adjustment of the torque and the flux and optimization of motor efficiency, under more advantageous economic condition.

5 In the above context, the invention provides a method of controlling the torque of a multiphase induction motor, the method consisting of energizing the stator windings of said motor from a controller type power converter using thyristors or the like, inserted between a  
10 multiphase main supply and said windings, characterized in that it consists in:

15 - producing a stator current set point expressed by its amplitude and its phase referred to the rotor flux as a function of independent parameters representative of the required torque and flux,

20 - predicting phase coincidences between said stator current and said set point, and

25 - commanding said controller so that the windings receive current waves substantially when such coincidences occur.

30 In other words, the invention proposes a method of controlling the torque of induction motors that uses a stator current reference vector, defined for example by its polar coordinates, amplitude and angular position relative to the rotor flux, and obtained from data coming from flux and torque control loops. The method is characterized in that it cyclically scans available current directions in the motor with the two-phase supply to determine, taking account of the relative positions of the rotor flux and the supply voltage, if it is possible to equalize the positions of the current and its reference, within a defined tolerance range, and, if so, commands closing of the corresponding switches at the time required to equalize them.

35 The value of the angular position tolerance in

accordance with the invention is set sufficiently high to authorize conduction in the motor at least once per "rotation cycle" of the mains voltage relative to the rotor flux.

5 The invention defines the time of closing of the switches concerned so that it precedes the time  $t_0$  at which the current wave is at a maximum by an adjustable advance  $\Delta t$  which is a function of the reference current.

10 One advantageous option is to make the rotation direction of the motor the direction opposite that which would apply in the event of direct application of the voltage from the mains supply via the continuously conducting switches of the voltage controller.

15 This therefore increases the aforementioned number of phase coincidences between the stator current and said set point, which increases the number of current waves received by the stator windings and therefore achieves better performance in terms of motor torque control, all other things being equal.

20 The voltage controller type power circuit for which the method of the invention is intended consists of a multiphase system with  $n$  phases and  $n$  static switches each including two thyristors in antiparallel disposed between the mains supply and the induction motor. The switches are 25 connected in series with one phase of the mains supply, or possibly only of the motor; an alternative system derived from the above includes supplementary static switches using thyristors and disposed to obtain various configurations of connection of the motor to the mains.

30 In one such embodiment of the invention,  $n-1$  static switches are added to the controller in a configuration enabling application of the mains voltage to the motor in both of the possible rotation directions (forward and reverse) of the multiphase mains supply voltage.

35 In another embodiment of the invention the

controller includes  $n^2$  static switches to enable the connection of each of the  $n$  phases of the motor to each of the  $n$  phases of the mains supply.

5 In accordance with a further feature of the invention, the motor speed is calculated from that of the rotor electromotive force measured in periods in which the switches are not conducting.

10 In accordance with a further feature of the invention, the motor torque is calculated from the slip of the rotor electromotive force during periods of conduction.

15 It is nevertheless important to point out that, because of the accuracy required for the estimate of the position of the rotor flux, this control method can be used only above a motor speed threshold  $v_0$  of the order of 5% to 10% of the nominal speed, and that operation at lower speeds must be achieved by other means known in the art, for example by varying the average frequency of the current wave from zero to a value corresponding to the threshold  $v_0$ .

20 The invention will be better understood and further advantages of the invention will become more apparent in the light of the following description of various embodiments of a multiphase motor torque control system, given by way of example only and with reference to the 25 accompanying drawings, in which:

- figure 1 is a functional block diagram of a control system for controlling the motor torque of a motor connected to a three-phase mains supply;

30 - figure 2 is a vector diagram explaining the magnitudes of the voltage, current and flux related to the motor and those of the mains supply;

- figure 3 is a vector diagram representing the required stator current relative to the various possible directions of the stator current vector;

35 - figure 4 is a block diagram analogous to that of

figure 1, explaining a first variant; and

- figure 5 is another block diagram analogous to that of figure 1, explaining a second variant.

In the chosen embodiment shown in figure 1, a three-phase induction motor M has a short-circuited rotor whose three stator windings, here connected in a star configuration, are fed with power via terminals S1, S2 and S3. The terminals are connected to the conductors V1, V2, V3 of a three-phase mains supply via respective switches I1, I2, I3 each consisting of a pair of thyristors in antiparallel. The triggers of the thyristors are driven by control signals coming from an ignition control unit 8. Current transformers TI1, TI2 and TI3 are inserted in series with the conductors of the three phases, and here are on the mains supply side of the switches. Figure 1 shows a system A for producing the stator current set point  $\overrightarrow{Is^*}$ , a system B for producing the stator current direction  $\delta$ , and a system C for producing the conduction command for the switches I1, I2, I3. These three systems are considered in succession hereinafter, noting that most of the functions described are implemented digitally in a microcontroller, although for clarity logic and analog electronics symbols are used. Each "unit" described hereinafter can be implemented in the analog and/or digital domain; how to implement each of them will be evident to the person skilled in the art.

The system A for producing the stator current set point  $\overrightarrow{Is^*}$  will now be described:

The two components ( $Id^*$ ,  $Iq^*$ ) of  $\overrightarrow{Is^*}$  in a system of orthogonal axes (od, oq) carried by the rotor flux  $\overrightarrow{\Phi_r}$  are calculated independently (see figure 2).

$Id^*$  is the component of  $\overrightarrow{Is^*}$  in the direction od of the rotor flux  $\overrightarrow{\Phi_r}$ .

In unit 2, three measurements (e1, e2, e3) of the

electromotive force of the motor are taken simultaneously on the three phases, at a time when the current is zero, as signaled by a logic variable F produced by the unit 12. When the current is zero, all the switches are open and the 5 motor is disconnected from the mains supply. In this case F = 1, for example. Using a CLARCKE transform, the Cartesian coordinates (Ex, Ey) of the rotor electromotive force vector  $\vec{E}$  are deduced from these three measurements, in an orthogonal system of axes (ox, oy) linked to the 10 stator (to be more precise to "phase 1" of the stator), as well as its polar coordinates in the same system (E,  $\theta + \pi/2$ ).

The CLARCKE transform is a matrix operation known in the art; it is described, for example, in "Introduction à l'électrotechnique approfondie" by LESENNE, NOTELET and SEGUIER.

In practice, using two measurements of  $\vec{E}$  included in the same time interval in which there is no conduction, the angular speed  $\Omega$  of  $\vec{E}$  is calculated and, from two 20 measurements of  $\vec{E}$  situated immediately before and after a period of conduction, the slip g during that interval is calculated, and  $(\vec{E}, \Omega)$  is transmitted to the units 1 and 5,  $\Omega$  to the unit 6 and g to the unit 11, respectively.

To be more precise, the CLARCKE transform applied 25 to the voltages e1, e2, e3 measured at the terminal of the stator when there is no conduction of the thyristors, at two different times defining a time interval  $\Delta t$ , provides the modulus E of the vector  $\vec{E}$  whose projections in the plane ox, oy are Ex and Ey, at each of those two times, i.e.

$$E = \sqrt{Ex^2 + Ey^2}$$

and its argument:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta = \text{Arc tan} \frac{Ey}{Ex}$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle of the flux vector  $\vec{\Phi}$  relative to  $ox$ .

Under these conditions the angular speed of  $\vec{E}$  is given by the variation of  $\theta$  during  $\Delta t$ , i.e.

$$\Omega = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$$

From two other measurements of  $e_1$ ,  $e_2$ ,  $e_3$ , carried out immediately before and after the application of a current wave between two phases by closing two chosen switches, the same operations are repeated to deduce a new value  $\Omega'$  of the angular speed of  $\vec{E}$  during the time interval in which the motor is energized, from which the slip  $g$  can be deduced:

$$g = \frac{\Omega - \Omega'}{\omega_n}$$

where  $\omega_n$  is the nominal angular speed of the multiphase mains supply.

The unit 3 calculates the rotor flux  $\vec{\Phi}_r$  ( $\Phi_r$ ,  $\theta$ ) in polar coordinates in the same system of axes  $ox$ ,  $oy$  by integrating the rotor electromotive force  $\vec{E}$  using its coordinates  $(E, \theta + \pi/2)$  and its angular speed  $\Omega$  and transmits  $\vec{\Phi}_r$  to the unit 10 and  $\theta$  to the unit 6. Thus:

$$\Phi_x = \int E_x dt$$

$$\Phi_y = \int E_y dt$$

$$\theta = \text{Arc tan} \frac{\Phi_x}{\Phi_y}$$

The unit 10 is a differential input PID controller. Its "negative" input receives the modulus  $\Phi_2$  from the unit 3 and its "positive" input receives a signal representative of the required flux set point  $\Phi_{2*}$ . From the difference between the measured rotor flux  $\Phi_r$  and the set point  $\Phi_{r*}$ , the PID controller produces the set point for the direct component  $I_d*$  of the stator current, which varies the amplitude of the flux.

The component  $I_{q*}$  of  $I_s*$  is determined by the units 11 and 9. The unit 11 calculates the average torque  $C$

delivered by the motor from the value of the slip  $g$  transmitted by the unit 2, and transits it to the unit 9. Thus:

$$C/C_n = (E/E_n)^2 \cdot g/g_n$$

5 where  $C_n$  is the nominal torque of the motor,  
 $g_n$  is the nominal slip of the motor, and  
 $E_n$  is the nominal rotor electromotive force of the motor.

10 This amounts to deducing the torque  $C$  from the difference between the speed of the rotor electromotive force and the estimated speed of the motor.

15 The unit 9 is a differential input PID controller analogous to that of the unit 10. Its "negative" input receives the value of  $C$  transmitted by the block 11. Its "positive" input receives a signal representative of the set point for the required torque  $C^*$ . From the difference between the measured motor torque  $C$  and the torque set point  $C^*$ , the PID controller produces the set point of the orthogonal component  $I_{q^*}$  of the stator current, which varies the torque of the motor, and transmits it to the unit 4. The sign of  $I_{q^*}$  determines the sign of the torque, and therefore a driving or braking action, for a given rotation direction.

20 The unit 4 is a converter which converts Cartesian coordinates into polar coordinates. It receives the Cartesian coordinates  $(I_{d^*}, I_{q^*})$  of the stator current set point  $\vec{I}_{s^*}$  in the orthogonal system of axes  $(od, oq)$  carried by the rotor flux  $\vec{\Phi}_r$ . It defines the polar coordinates  $(I_{s^*}, \alpha^*)$  of  $\vec{I}_{s^*}$  in the same system of axes and transmits the modulus  $I_{s^*}$  to the unit 8 and the argument  $\alpha^*$  to the units 1 and 6.

25 The system B for determining the direction of the current vector  $\vec{I}_{s^*}$  will now be described.

30 The unit 7 is very similar to the unit 2 previously described. It takes three measurements  $(u_1, u_2, u_3)$  of the mains voltage on the three phases simultaneously, in a

similar way to the action of the unit 2 in relation to the rotor electromotive force, and uses the CLARKE transform to deduce therefrom the coordinates ( $u_x$ ,  $u_y$ ) of the vector  $\vec{U}$  (representing the multiphase supply voltage) in the orthogonal system of axes ( $o_x$ ,  $o_y$ ) linked to the stator, as well as its polar coordinates ( $U$ ,  $\gamma$ ) in the same system, and its angular speed  $\omega$ . The latter corresponds to 50 Hz or 60 Hz, for example, depending on the nature of the mains supply, but measuring it means that any variation in it can be taken into account, and in particular that its "rotation" direction relative to the motor can be determined. These results are transmitted to the units 1 and 5.

Unit 1 receives (see figure 2):

- the voltage vector  $\vec{U}$  ( $U$ ,  $\gamma$ ) and its angular speed  $\omega$  produced by the block 7,
- the rotor electromotive force vector  $\vec{E}$  ( $E$ ,  $\theta + \pi/2$ ) and its angular speed  $\Omega$  (assumed in this example to be of opposite sign to  $\omega$ ), produced by the unit 2, and
- the argument  $\alpha^*$  of the stator current set point  $\vec{I}_{s^*}$  ( $I_{s^*}$ ,  $\alpha^*$ ) relative to the axis  $\vec{od}$  of the rotor flux  $\Phi_r$ , produced by the unit 4.

It defines a theoretical direction  $\delta_c$  of the argument  $\alpha_{xc}$  relative to the axis  $\vec{ox}$  (stator reference) for which the directions of the current and its set point  $I_{s^*}$  would coincide, that is:

$$\alpha_{xc} - \theta(t_c) = \alpha^* \text{ (figure 2)}$$

where  $t_c$  is the time of coincidence. As a general rule, the index c indicates the required coincidence.

The direction  $\vec{\delta}_c$  is such that the maximum of the current that flows through it would occur at the above time  $t_c$ , i.e. the projection of  $\vec{(U-E)}$  onto it would be zero and would have a negative derivative at that time.

Now, the projection of  $\vec{E}$  onto  $\vec{\delta}_c$  at time  $t_c$  is:

$$E_{\delta c}(t_c) = E \sin \alpha^*$$

and that of  $\vec{U}$  (figure 2) is:

$$U_{\delta c}(t_c) = U \cos(\omega t_c - \alpha_{xc})$$

Knowing that:

5  $\gamma(t) = \omega t$

and given that:

$$U_{\delta c}(t_c) = E_{\delta c}(t_c)$$

$t_c$  is such that:

$$\cos(\omega t_c - \alpha_{xc}) = (E/U) \sin \alpha^*$$

10 where:

$$\omega t_c = \arccos[(E/U) \sin \alpha^*] + \alpha_{xc}$$

Now, the phase difference  $\phi_0$  between  $\vec{\Phi}_r$  and  $\vec{U}$  at time  $t = 0$  is:

$$\theta(t_c) = \Omega t_c + \phi_0 = \alpha_{xc} - \alpha^*$$

15 and, finally:

$$t_c = (\omega - \Omega)^{-1} \cdot (\arccos[(E/U) \sin \alpha^*] + \alpha^* + \phi_0)$$

and:

$$\alpha_{xc} = \Omega t_c + \alpha^* + \phi_0$$

20 subject to the condition that:

$$d/dt(U_{\delta c} - E_{\delta c}) < 0$$

The value of  $\alpha_{xc}^*$  is preferably updated at least for every  $30^\circ$  increment of the mains voltage vector  $\vec{U}$ .

25 The value  $\alpha_{xc}$  is addressed to the unit 14, which, in the manner described below, selects one of the six possible directions  $\delta$  of two-phase flow of the stator current (between two windings connected to the mains supply via the controller) and transmits that information to the units 5, 6 and 8, which are described later.

30 Each of these directions is defined by its rank  $k$  and its polar angle  $\delta$  relative to the axis  $ox$  and measured in the motor rotation direction

$$\delta_{(k)} = (30^\circ + k \cdot 60^\circ)$$

where  $k$  is a positive integer or zero.

35 The rank  $k$  chosen first (i.e. as soon as the unit

14 receives a new value of  $\alpha_{xc}$ ) - is the result of dividing  $(\alpha_{xc} + 30^\circ)$  by the increment  $\delta_{(k)}$ , which here is  $60^\circ$ .

Thus here the rank  $k$  chosen first is:

$$\frac{\alpha_{xc} + 30^\circ}{60^\circ}$$

5 The first rank  $k$  considered is the integer part of the division, and is sent to the unit 5.

Moreover, the unit 14 may receive from the unit 6 an instruction to increment the proposed rank  $k$ .

10 In other words, the unit 14 is the combination of an operator capable of effecting the division indicated above and taking the integer part thereof to "propose" a value of  $k$  to the unit 5, in particular, and then to increment that value under the control of the unit 6 when the operations effected by the units 5 and 6 rule out a decision to apply a current wave to the stator at a time corresponding to the previously proposed value of  $k$ .

15 The system C for producing the signals controlling conduction of the switches  $I_1$ ,  $I_2$ ,  $I_3$  of the controller using thyristors will now be described.

20 The unit 5 receives:

- the proposed index  $k$  of the direction  $\delta(k)$  of the current, referred to the axis  $ox$  of the phase 1 of the motor, or stator reference, coming from the unit 14,

25 - the rotor electromotive force  $\vec{E}$  ( $E$ ,  $\theta + \pi/2$ ) and its angular speed  $\Omega$ , produced by the unit 2, and

- the supply voltage  $\vec{U}$  ( $U$ ,  $\gamma$ ) and its angular speed  $\omega$ , produced by the unit 7.

30 It determines the time  $t_0$  at which a current wave in the direction  $\delta$  is at a maximum, characterized by the fact that at this time the projection of  $(\vec{U} - \vec{E})$  on  $\delta$  is zero and its derivative is negative.

It transmits the value of  $t_0$  to the units 6 and 8.

The unit 6 receives:

- the proposed index  $k$  of the direction  $\delta(k)$  of the

current referred to the axis  $ox$  of the phase 1 of the motor, from the unit 14,

- the position  $\theta$  of the flux  $\vec{\Phi}_r$  in the same system of axes, coming from the unit 3, and its angular speed, equal to that  $\Omega$  of the rotor electromotive force  $E$ , coming from the unit 2, and

- the position  $\alpha^*$  of the stator current set point  $I_s^*$  referred to the axis  $od$  of the rotor flux  $\vec{\Phi}_r$ , produced by the unit 4.

10 The unit 6 uses these parameters to verify if the position  $\alpha$  of the current  $I_s$  relative to the flux  $\vec{\Phi}_r$  that can be achieved for the time to at which the current will be at a maximum (value determined by the unit 5), i.e.

$$\alpha = [\delta_k - \theta(t_0)]$$

15 is compatible with the position  $\alpha^*$  of the current set point  $I_s$ , given the chosen tolerance  $e$ . It is compatible if  $\alpha$  is in the range:

$$\alpha^* - e < \alpha < \alpha^* + e$$

20 In other words,  $e$  represents the maximum difference tolerated between the value of  $\alpha$  and its set point  $\alpha^*$ .

In practice,  $e$  is a chosen criterion. The greater the value of  $e$ , the greater the chance of finding an "acceptable" proposition  $k$ . On the other hand, if  $e$  is small, the switches will be triggered more rarely but 25 torque control will be more efficient.

Be this as it may, the parameter  $e$  is chosen to command said controller at least once during each rotation cycle of the mains voltage around the rotor flux.

30 If the unit 6 determines that the above double inequality is verified, it produces a conduction authorization logic signal  $A$ , for example  $A = 1$ , which is transmitted to the unit 8.

If not ( $A = 0$ ), the unit 6 sends a signal for incrementing the index  $k$  (in the direction of  $\Omega$ ) to an 35 input of the unit 14. The calculations performed by the

units 5 and 6 are repeated from this value of  $k$  until  $A = 1$  or until the unit 1 "proposes" a new value of  $\alpha_{xc}$ .

To summarize, said controller is commanded if the angle ( $\alpha$ ) between said stator current and the average position of the rotor flux during the period of a corresponding wave is in a tolerance window defined by the following condition:

$$\alpha^* - e < \alpha < \alpha^* + e$$

The unit 8 receives:

10 - the index  $k$  of the direction  $\delta(k)$  of the current, referred to the axis  $ox$  of the phase 1 of the motor (stator reference), coming from the unit 14,

- the time  $t_0$  at which the presumed current is at a maximum, coming from the unit 5,

15 - the conduction authorization  $A$ , coming from the unit 6,

- the amplitude  $I_{s^*}$  of the current set point, coming from the unit 4, and

20 - three current measurements  $i_1, i_2, i_3$ , coming from the transformers  $TI_1, TI_2, TI_3$ , respectively.

If  $A = 1$ , it commands the closing of the switches corresponding to the direction  $\delta$  for the time  $t_0 - \Delta t$ , by transmitting an instruction to the unit 12; the value of the advance  $\Delta t$  that varies the amplitude of the current wave is produced by a PID controller from the difference between the set point  $I_{s^*}$  and its measured value, obtained from the phase currents  $i_1, i_2, i_3$ .

30 The unit 8 includes a differential input PID controller, like the units 9 and 10, and a combination of a three-phase rectifier  $R$  and low-pass filter  $F$  whose output is connected to the "negative" input of the controller.

The "positive" input receives the set point  $I_{s^*}$  from the unit 4.

35 The current measurements  $i_1, i_2$  and  $i_3$  are applied to said rectifier-filter combination  $R/F$ , which supplies a

signal proportional to the measured current. -

If  $A = 1$ , the unit 8 produces an instruction commanding closing of the switches corresponding to the direction  $\delta$  for the time  $t_0 - \Delta t$ . That instruction is transmitted to the unit 12. The value of the advance  $\Delta t$  that varies the amplitude of the current wave is produced by the PID controller from the difference between the two signals supplied to its differential input.

- If  $A = 0$ , the unit 8 inhibits control of the switches of the direction  $\delta$ .

The unit 12 receives:

- the voltages at the terminals of the switches I1, I2, I3, and
- the instruction commanding the switches, coming from the unit 8.

According to the conduction state of the switches, it monitors the transmission of the conduction instruction to the switches corresponding to the direction  $\delta$ .

Moreover, when none of the switches is conducting, it delivers to the unit 2 a logic signal  $F = 1$ .

Figure 4 shows a variant of the induction motor torque control system associated with a controller employing five switches each using two thyristors in antiparallel connected to a three-phase mains supply. The two switches I2 and I3 of phases 2 and 3 from figure 1 are replaced in figure 4 by four switches I2+, I3+, I2-, I3- for reversing the connection of phases 2 and 3 of the mains supply to the motor. Accordingly, for a multiphase mains supply with  $n$  phases,  $2n - 1$  bidirectional switches using thyristors are employed, connected and controlled to provide both possible directions of rotation (forward and reverse) of the voltage of the multiphase mains supply. Thanks to these two supplementary inverter switches, there are available at all times two voltage vectors  $\vec{U}+$  and  $\vec{U}-$  turning in opposite directions, symmetrically with respect

to the axis  $ox$ , and whose polar coordinates  $(U, \gamma)$  and  $(U, -\gamma)$  are calculated in the unit 7 as previously.

Operation with five switches is deduced from the foregoing description in respect of its essential functions, subject to the following differences:

The two voltage vectors are processed independently, one after the other, in the same way as the single vector of the previous example. The associated variables are assigned a + or - index according to where they belong.

In particular, the unit 6 determines two arguments  $\alpha+$  and  $\alpha-$  from  $t0+$  and  $t0-$ , respectively, and applies the double inequality criterion to them. If both tests give a positive result, i.e. if there is "concurrence" between the two vectors, for the same direction  $\delta(k)$ , the better one is chosen, i.e. that with the minimum difference  $(\alpha - \alpha^*)$ .

Figure 5 shows another induction motor torque control system, associated with a controller employing nine switches each using two thyristors in antiparallel, connected to a three-phase mains supply. In this configuration, each of the three phases  $S1, S2, S3$  of the motor can be connected to each of the three phases  $V1, V2, V3$  of the mains supply by three switches  $I11, I12, I13$  or  $I21, I22, I23$  or  $I31, I32, I33$ . As a result, for the voltage vector  $\vec{U}$  in figure 1 there are substituted two groups  $\vec{aU}$  and  $\vec{a^{-1}U}$  each of three vectors, with a phase difference between them of  $120^\circ$  in the same group, each group turning in the opposite direction to the other, and whose polar coordinates are calculated in the unit 7 allowing for the fact that:

$$a = e^{j2k\pi/3}$$

where  $e$  is the base of natural logarithms and  $k$  is an integer with values from 0 to 2.

In other words, for a multiphase mains supply with  $n$  phases, said controller includes  $n^2$  bidirectional

switches using thyristors, connected and controlled so that-  
each phase of the motor can be connected to each phase of  
the mains supply and thereby provide, for the voltage  
applied to the motor, two groups each of  $n$  multiphase  
5 voltages, with a phase difference between them of  $360^\circ/n$   
within the same group, each group turning in the opposite  
direction to the other.

Operation with nine switches is similar to the  
foregoing operation, subject to the following remarks:

10 The voltage vectors of the two groups are processed  
independently, one after the other, in the same way as the  
single vector of the first example. The associated  
variables are assigned an index 11, 12, 13 for the first  
group or 21, 22, 23 for the second group, according to  
15 where they belong.

In particular, unit 5 determines six times  $t_{011}$ ,  
 $t_{012}$ ,  $t_{013}$ ,  $t_{021}$ ,  $t_{022}$ ,  $t_{023}$  at which the current waves are  
at a maximum in the direction  $\delta$ , associated with the six  
vectors of the two groups  $\overrightarrow{aU}$  and  $\overrightarrow{a^{-1}U}$  each of three  
20 vectors.

25 The unit 6 applies the double inequality criterion  
to the six arguments  $\alpha_{11}$ ,  $\alpha_{12}$ ,  $\alpha_{13}$ ,  $\alpha_{21}$ ,  $\alpha_{22}$ ,  $\alpha_{23}$  deduced  
from  $t_{011}$ ,  $t_{012}$ ,  $t_{013}$ ,  $t_{021}$ ,  $t_{022}$  and  $t_{023}$ , respectively.  
If two or more tests give a positive result, i.e. if there  
is "concurrence" between a plurality of vectors for the  
same direction  $\delta(k)$ , it chooses the best of them, i.e. the  
one which has the minimum difference  $(\alpha - \alpha^*)$ .

CLAIMS

1. A method of controlling the torque of a multiphase induction motor, the method consisting of energizing the stator windings of said motor from a controller type power converter using thyristors or the like, inserted between a multiphase main supply (V1, V2, V3) and said windings (S1, S2, S3), characterized in that it consists in:

10 - producing a stator current set point expressed by its amplitude ( $I_{s^*}$ ) and its phase ( $\alpha^*$ ) referred to the rotor flux as a function of independent parameters ( $C^*$ ,  $\Phi_{r^*}$ ) representative of the required torque and flux,

15 - predicting phase coincidences between said stator current and said set point, and

20 - commanding (8) said controller so that the windings receive current waves substantially when such coincidences occur.

25 2. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that said controller is commanded when the angle ( $\alpha$ ) between said stator current and the average position of the rotor flux during a corresponding wave is in a tolerance window defined by the condition:

$$\alpha^* - e < \alpha < \alpha^* + e$$

30 where  $e$  is a predetermined parameter and  $\alpha^*$  is said phase of said stator current set point.

35 3. A method according to claim 2, characterized in that said parameter ( $e$ ) is chosen to be large enough to command said controller ( $I_1, I_2, I_3$ ) at least once in each rotation cycle of the mains voltage around the rotor flux.

4. A method according to any of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the rotation direction of the motor ( $M$ ) is chosen to be the opposite of that which would apply in the event of direct application of the multiphase voltage of the mains supply (V1, V2, V3) via the

continuously conducting switches of said voltage controller.

5. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that, for a multiphase mains supply with  $n$  phases,  $2n - 1$  bidirectional switches using thyristors are employed, connected and controlled to provide the two possible rotation directions (forward and reverse) of the multiphase mains voltage.

10. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that, for a multiphase mains supply with  $n$  phases, said controller includes  $n^2$  bidirectional switches employing thyristors, connected and controlled so that each phase of the motor can be connected to each phase of the mains supply and thereby provide, for the voltage applied to the motor, two groups each of  $n$  multiphase voltages, with a phase difference between them of  $360^\circ/n$  in the same group, each group turning in the direction opposite to the other.

15. A method according to claim 2, characterized in that the average position of the rotor flux during the duration of the current wave is considered as equivalent to its position at the time at which the current wave is at a maximum.

20. A method according to claim 7, characterized in that the amplitude of the current waves and the stator current set point ( $I_{s^*}$ ) are equalized by adjusting the time difference ( $\Delta t$ ) between application of the command to said controller, and consequently the start of the current wave, and the time ( $t_0$ ) at which said wave is at a maximum.

25. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the rotor electromotive force is determined from measured stator voltages ( $e_1, e_2, e_3$ ) in the same time interval in which the controller is not conducting and in that the speed of said electromotive force is used to represent the estimated speed of the motor.

30. 10. The method according to claim 9, characterized

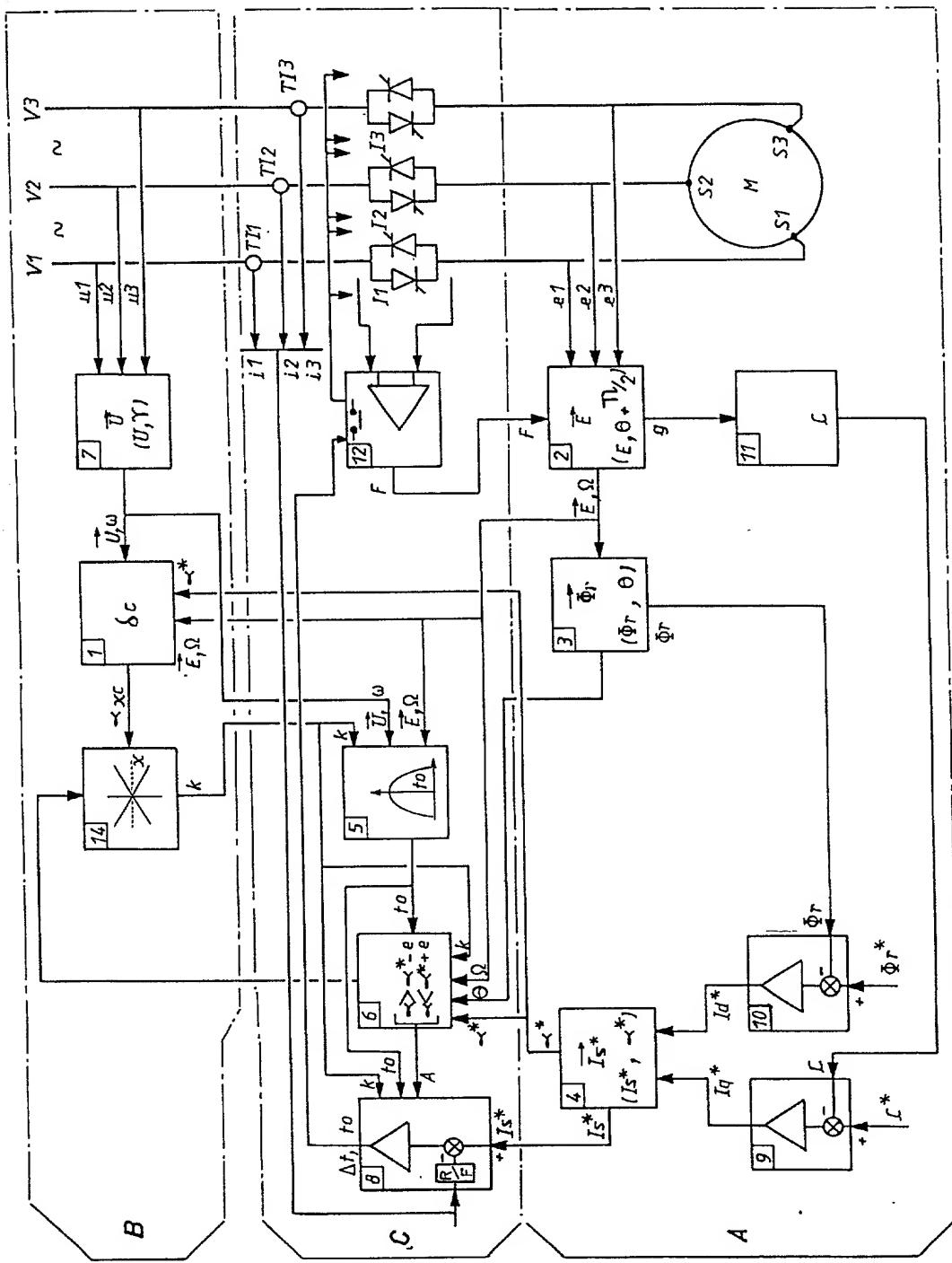
in that two series of stator voltages ( $e_1$ ,  $e_2$ ,  $e_3$ ) are respectively measured immediately before and after conduction of said controller, in that a speed of said rotor electromotive force during conduction is deduced therefrom, and in that the torque is deduced from the difference between said speed of the rotor electromotive force and the estimated speed of the motor.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method of controlling the torque of a multiphase induction motor includes the step of energizing the stator windings of the motor from a power converter using thyristors, inserted between a multiphase main supply and the windings producing a stator current set point expressed by its amplitude and its phase, predicting phase coincidences between the stator current and the set point, and commanding the power converter so that the windings receive current waves substantially when such coincidences occur.

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FIG. 1



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FIG. 2

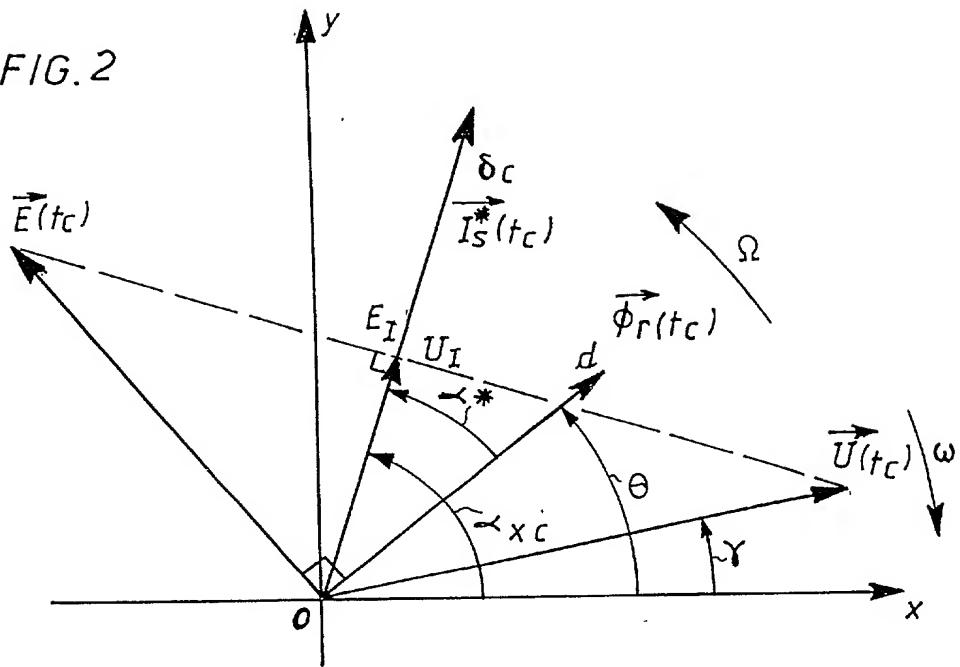
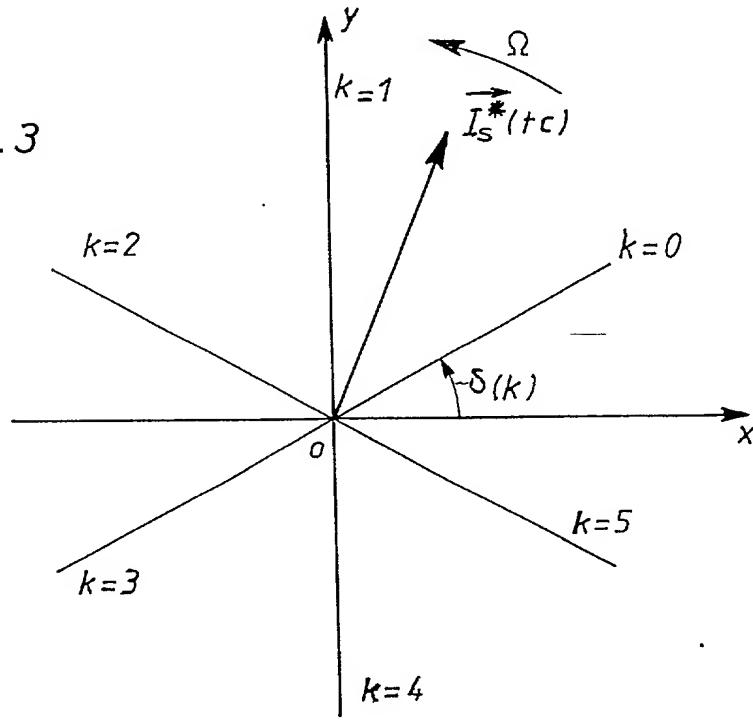


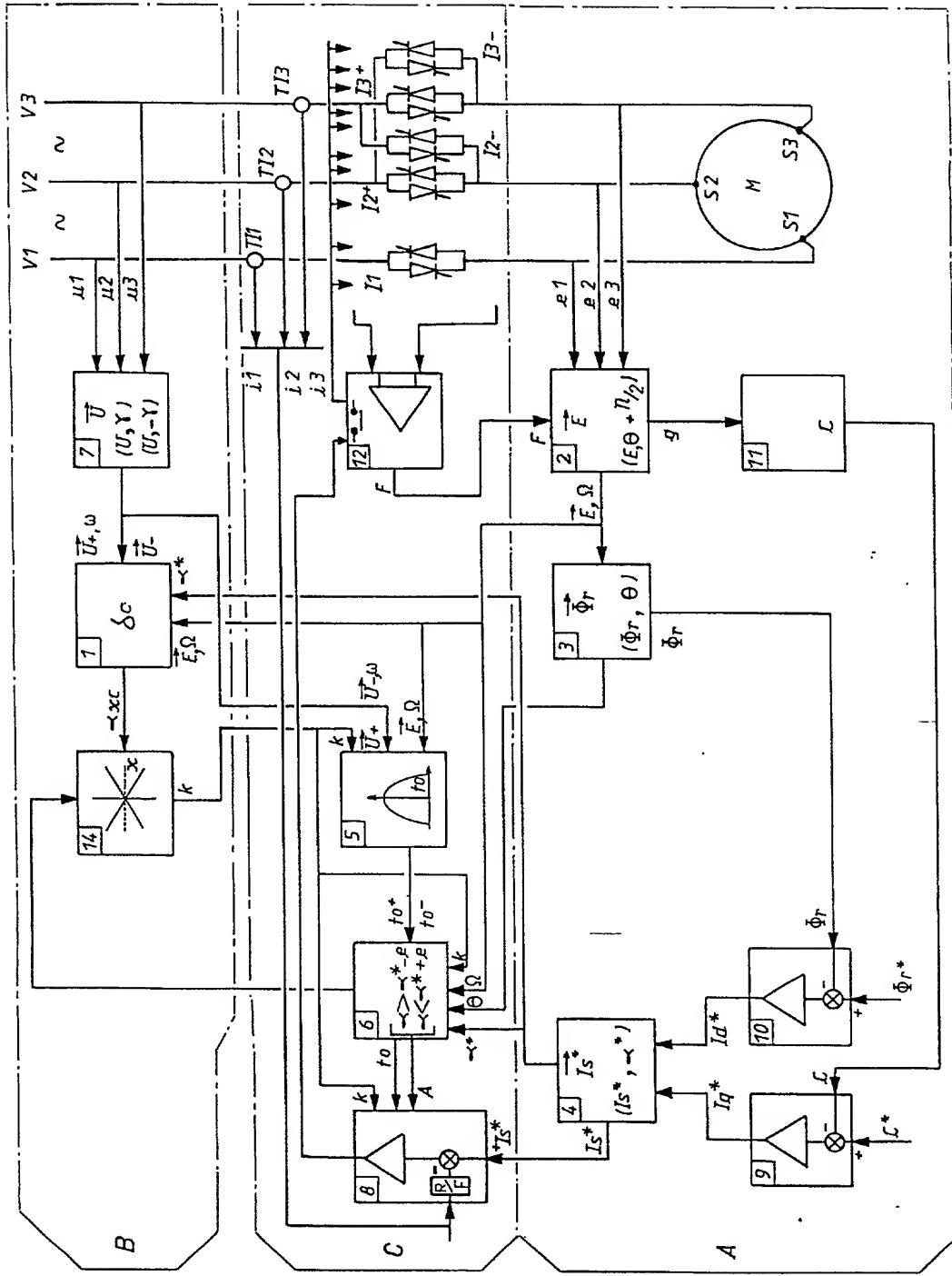
FIG. 3



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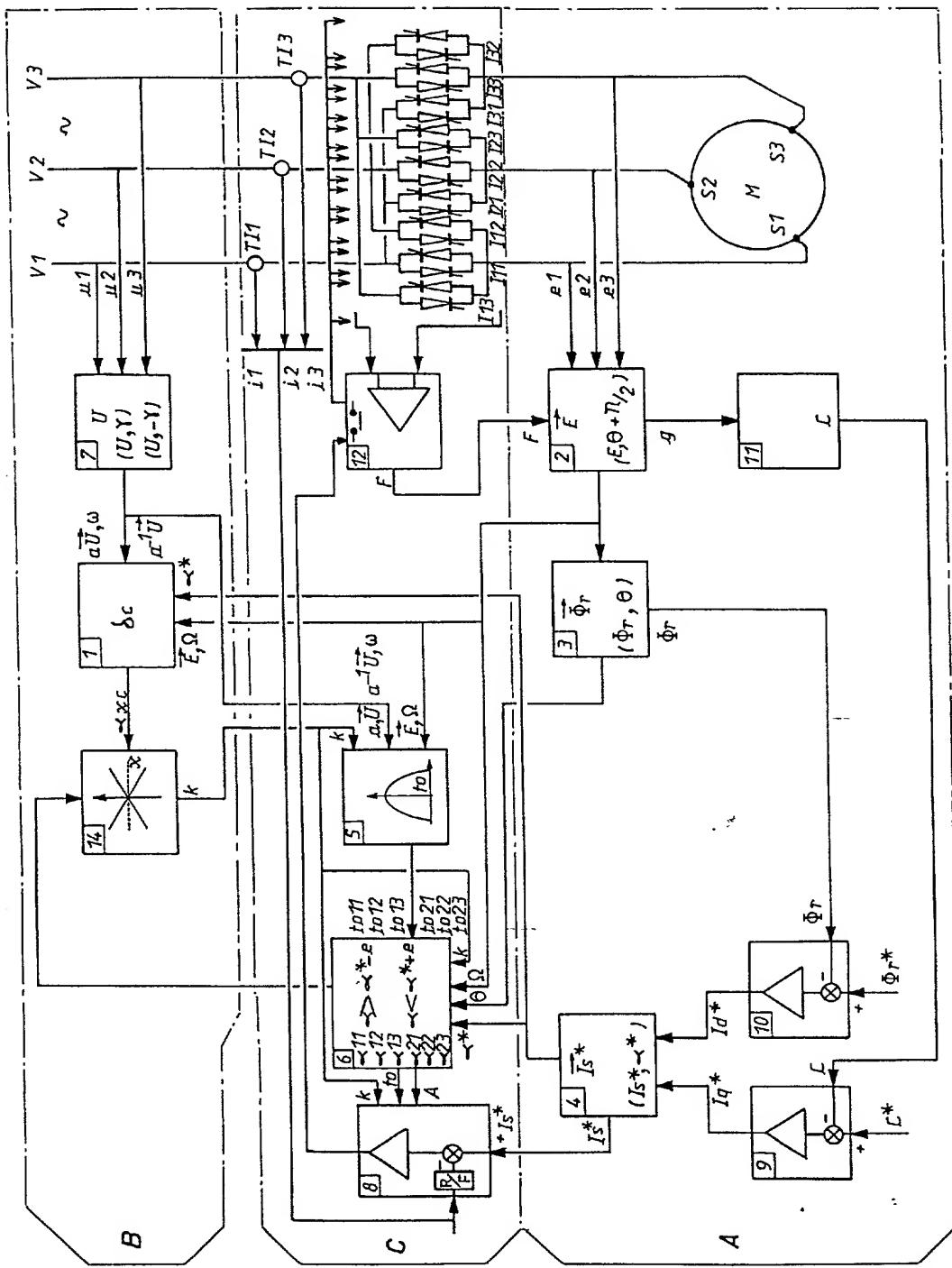
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F/G. 4



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FIG. 5



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531 Rec'd PGS... 23 DEC 2001

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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Title Line One:: METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE TORQUE OF AN  
Title Line Two:: INDUCTION MOTOR USING A VOLTAGE  
Title Line Three:: CONTROLLER  
Total Drawing Sheets:: 4  
Formal Drawings?:: YES  
Application Type:: UTILITY  
Docket Number:: BIF103907/US

10/018993  
531 Rec'd PCT/WT 26 DEC 2001

REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION

Representative Customer Number:: 000466

CONTINUITY INFORMATION

This application is a::  
>Application One::  
Filing Date::

371 OF  
PCT/FR00/01739  
JUNE 22, 2000

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION

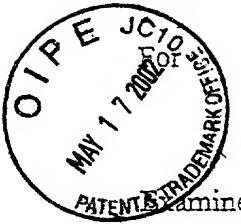
Foreign Application One::  
Filing Date::  
Country::  
Priority Claimed::

9908092  
JUNE 24, 1999  
FRANCE  
YES

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Moen, et al. )  
App. No. : 10/009973 )  
Filed : November 30, 2001 )  
: TAMPER-RESISTANT BOX FOR )  
: VIDEOCASSETTES, COMPACT )  
: DISCS (CDs) AND THE LIKE )  
Examiner : Unknown )

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ESTABLISHMENT OF RIGHT OF ASSIGNEE TO TAKE ACTION  
AND  
REVOCATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

The undersigned is empowered to act on behalf of the assignee below (the "Assignee"). A true copy of the original Assignment of the above-captioned application from the inventor(s) to the Assignee is attached hereto. This Assignment represents the entire chain of title of this invention from the Inventor(s) to the Assignee.

I declare that all statements made herein are true, and that all statements made upon information and belief are believed to be true, and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful, false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. § 1001, and that willful, false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, or any patent issuing thereon.

The undersigned hereby revokes any previous powers of attorney in the subject application, and hereby appoints the registrants of Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP, 620 Newport Center Drive, Sixteenth Floor, Newport Beach, California 92660, Telephone (949) 760-0404, Customer No. 20,995, as its attorneys with full power of substitution and

revocation to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith. This appointment is to be to the exclusion of the inventor(s) and his attorney(s) in accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 3.71.

Please use Customer No. 20,995 for all communications.

Smartbox AS

Dated: 26. 2. 02

By: 4/1/2021

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## DECLARATION - USA PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled TAMPER-RESISTANT BOX FOR VIDEOCASSETTES, COMPACT DISCS (CDs) AND THE LIKE; the specification of which was filed on November 30, 2001 as Application Serial No. 10/009973.



hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above;

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56;

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful, false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Date 26. 2. 02

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